



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

"26, 27, 28, seem to be fastenings for leather or other garments; they are of very thin brass.

"29. A comb, neatly made of bone, and riveted with iron."

The following papers were contributed:—

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THOMAS DINELEY,
ESQUIRE, GIVING SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS VISIT TO
IRELAND IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

COMMUNICATED¹ BY EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY, ESQ., M.A., M.P.

[Continued from Vol. ii., new series, p. 56.]

WATERFORD CITY is a port of considerable trade, an Episcopall See, built upon y^e river Shure, second to none in this Kingdome but Dublin and Limerick, enjoying great privileges.

It was originally sayd to be built by some Norway Pyrates² upon a barren soyle, having an admirable Harbour for shipping to ride safe that sayle to it.

The Key is sayd also to be y^e fairest of Ireland.

The two neighbouring rivers to this Shure are the Nore and Barrow, by which this city hath communication with severall Towns in the adjacent countreyes, as Kilkenny, Ross, Clonmell, Carrick, Carlo, &c.

These 3 last rivers are called the 3 Sisters, which not farr below this city empty themselves in one channell into the sea, St. George's Channell.

This is one of the neerest ports from this Kingdome to any parts of the West of England.

The COUNTY TOWN OF CATHERLAUGH,³ vulgarly called Carlow, with the places adjacent, A.^oD., 1680.

Catherlaugh, belonging to y^e Rt. Hon^{ble}. Henry Earle of Tho-

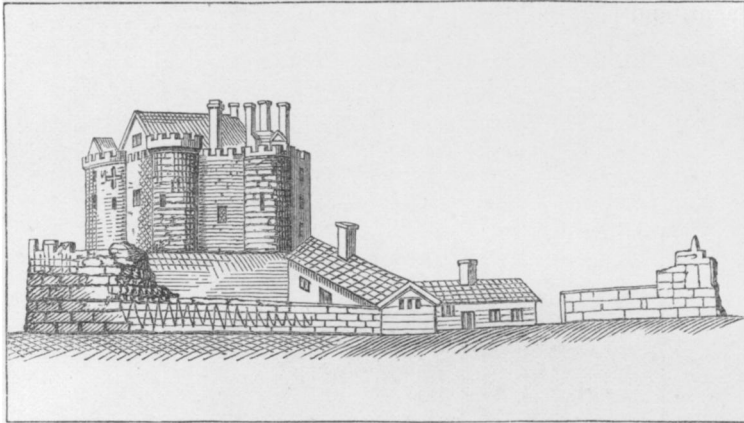
¹ The admirable fac-similes of the pen-and-ink sketches to be found in the original MS., which illustrate this portion of Dineley's Tour, have been engraved in wood by Mr. Cleghorn, and are presented to the Society by Mr. Shirley, in aid of the Illustration Fund. The notes have been contributed by Herbert F. Hore, Esq., R. Malcomson, Esq., of Carlow, and the Editor of this "Journal."

² This is, perhaps, an accurate description enough of the founders of Waterford. Yet these Scandinavian sea-rovers probably added the pursuits

of a primitive commerce (which seems to have consisted principally of hides and dried fish) to their calling as pirates. The term by which such Norsemen are designated by our Gaelic annalists, namely, *Fomuireach*, i. e., robbers from the sea, distinguishes their avocation from that of modern pirates, who are robbers on the sea. Worsaae, in his chapter which treats of the Danes in Ireland, refers, in his appendix, to a charter from the crown to the McGoillamures, who were a remnant of the Easterlings, or Ostmen, of this city.

³ Cathair-lough, the castle lake.

stance during the late Irish bloody Massacre, at which time it was very much demolished.



The Castle and the Garrison of Catherlaugh.

The Town is scituate upon and hath the benefitt of two Rivers, viz., the Barrow and the Burren, between w^{ch} it is. It hath two fair Bridges, is upon a rising ground, so healthfull (for Ireland) that by severall I have heard it called y^e Irish Montpelier.

The river Barrow is very clear and pleasant, navigable by flatt bottom'd boats hither from Ross.

The Church is fair also in its kind. It is served by a Reverend worthy Gentleman, Mr. [Thomas¹] Weston, heretofore a student of the Middle Temple, London.

tion, and in a moment completed its destruction, leaving but two of its towers and the wall between them. Their present height is 65 feet, and the length from one tower to the other is 105 feet. As the ruin is but one side of a square, it affords a correct idea of the large space the castle formerly occupied."—"Ireland, its Scenery, Character," &c., vol. i., p. 402. The two representations given by Dineley bear evidence of being very correct, and give us a good idea of the aspect of this ancient Anglo-Norman fortress as it stood in the reign of the second Charles.

¹ We supply the Christian name of this "Reverend worthy Gentleman," from his signature as minister to the proceedings of a vestry "held in the parish church of Catherlogh on Monday the 13th day of Aprill, 1680, for the parishes

of Catherlogh, Killeshin, Cloydagh and Slatv," in a MS. copy or transcript of "The Vestry Book of the united Parishes of Carlow and Killeshin," which is preserved amongst the MSS. in the "Jackson Museum," now deposited in the Mechanics' Institute, Carlow. Mr. Weston's predecessor appears, from the same source, to have been Richard Jones, who attested the proceedings of the vestry held the 5th May, 1679, as "minister." The last signature of "Thomas Weston" is that of the 11th January, 1685, after which date we find his place supplied by "Jo. Pinsent, Rector." The church of Dineley's time has disappeared. The present structure, a plain building in the Grecian style, of thick rubble masonry, plastered within and "dashed" outside, was erected in 1731-2, the former tower and vane of

The Manufacture here is very good Sheeps Grey Frize, not at all inferior to that of Kilkenny Citty, for that his Grace the Duke of Ormond, and his son y^e Earle of Arran, are sayd to buy here of it of one Mrs. Quiglet, yeerly, though Kilkenny by [be] their own City.

The Market here is good, twice a Week.

The Buildings of this are not unlike those of an ordinary English market Town, encrease in number and beauty daily by the expence, Industry, and Diligence of Thomas Spaight and William Crutchley, Esqrs., the former whereof hath lately built the fairest Inn of the Town, of the best accomodaçõn, and adjoining to four of the principall roads.

Mr. Crutchley, formerly but a miller and small Tennant (to the sayd Earle of Thomond, one of the best landlords of this Kingdom), and since High Sheriff of this County, a notable projector, and whose projects for the most part are attended with profit, hath agreed with the Town and County for the building of a large stone Bridge to carry houses thereon on each side, over the river Burren.¹

Among the remarkeables here is a Woman who professeth (besides Perruque making, poleing) cutting of hair, trimming and shaving of men, at which she hath a delicate hand, and is much resorted to by the Garrison and Country Gentlemen.

Two English miles from this Town, and neer Cloghreneane Castle, following on the neer side the river Barrow, is a neat House, with an Estate,² of Captain Bradstone, one of the Captaines in his Ma^{ties} Regiment of Foot Guards in Dublin, who beareth for Coat Armor thus:—Argent on a Canton Gules a Rose or barbed proper.³ By the name of Bradston, of the family of Bradstons, of Winterborne, in the county of Gloucester, in England.

Within a mile and a half of Carlow, upon the River Barrow, is seen a castle built of brick and stone, belonging to the Earle of Arran, called—

which were taken down in 1833, and the present graceful and lofty spire, of native granite, raised in its stead, from designs of Mr. Cobden. The above extract from the Carlow vestry-book enables us to fix the date of Dineley's visit to Carlow between 1679 and 1685.

¹ The "stone bridge" over the Burren was taken down in the year 1827, and the present structure, which is of metal, erected in its stead.

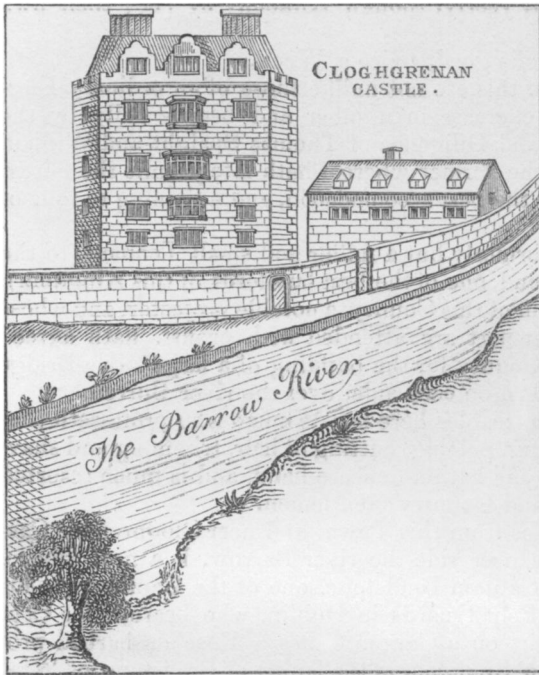
The present bridge over the Barrow, uniting Carlow with the Queen's County, is called Wellington-bridge, and was erected in 1815.

² This "estate" would seem to be the lands of Mortarstown Lower (adjoining

Cloghna) in the parish and barony of Carlow. The family of Bradston, here at least, is extinct; and the "neat house," described in the text, has disappeared, save some traces of its site, which are seen at Cloghna. "Francis Bradstown, of Morterstown, gent.," was amongst the list of those (illegally) attainted of high treason by the parliament convened by James II., at Dublin, on the 7th May, 1689. Mortarstown Lower is now the estate of Col. Kane Bunbury, of Moyle.

³ The MS. has a drawing of this coat set forth without the colours, but it is not necessary to engrave the shield, as the blazon is given.

CLOGHRENAN,¹ als Cloughgrenane (settled upon him [i. e. Lord Arran, see p. 41], by his father, the Duke of Ormond. The present



Tenant is S^r John Davalliere²) remarkable for little but that in the year 1649, after the murder of our late King, the Lord Lieutenant Ormond began a campaign in May, with his own credit and proper moneys, with 8000 foot and 2000 horse, and appointed this Cloughgrenan for a general Rendezvous and Parade for the whole Army, which altogether, as well Protestant as Irish, made up a Body of three Thousand Seven Hun-

dred Horse and 14,500 Foot, and a Train of 4 pieces of Cannon.

A mile and half distant from Carlow is STAPLES TOWN, hereto-

¹ *Clough-grianan*, i. e., the stone *grianan*, or pleasant place. Anciently this townland was part of the territory called the Dulloghe, which was stated by Sir Peter Carew to have been included in Idrone, the fine baronial estate claimed by this renowned knight. It appears by a MS. record in Lambeth that one of the Earls of Ormond obtained possession of the Carew estate, by purchase, from the clan Kavanagh. In course of time it devolved on the rash and rebellious Sir Edmond Butler, and became the cause of "Carew's, or the Butlers' War." It would be interesting to publish the correspondence relative to the insurrection which resulted from the claim made by Carew to this property, some particulars of which have appeared

in "the Ulster Journal of Archæology," vol. iii., p. 98, &c. Cloughgrenan Castle was surprised by Sir Peter Carew, and its garrison put to the sword. See Maclean's "Life, &c., of Sir Peter Carew," p. 93. This castle, now a picturesque and ivy-clad ruin, forms the entrance to the demesne of Clogrenane, the estate of Horace Rochfort, Esq., D.L., a descendant of Robert Rochfort, who was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons in 1695. A portion of the ancient edifice is still tenanted, and forms the residence of Mr. Rochfort's gate-keeper.

² Sir John Davallier was one of the gentlemen named in the charter granted by King Charles II. to the borough of Catherlough on the 24th December, 1675, "to bee first and modern twelve

fore belonging to Sr. John Temple,¹ Master of the Rolls in Ireland, purchased by John Tench, Esq^r.,² once of Lincolnes Inne in the county of Midd^x., now one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for the county of Carlow, and sett by him to Captⁿ. Edward Brabazon, one of his Ma^{ties}. most Hon^{ble}. Privy Councill in the Kingdome of Ireland, brother to the R^t. Hon^{ble} the Earle of Meath.

BURREN.—This river³ aboundes with Pike, and a Silver Ele, second to none in the three Kingdomes.

I cannot forgett the saying of Ingenious Mr. James More, heretofore caplain to Sr. John Temple:—

That Rivers and the Inhabitants of the watry Element were made for wise men to contemplate, and Fools to pass by without consideration. As I shall not be so immodest as to range myself with the first, so I shall endeavour to throw off the scandall of the last, by some small account as I go along.

Mr. Moor observed to me that the Burren in its course differs from all the Rivers in this Kingdome, for, that it naturally runs from the sea, when all the others run to it.⁴

free burgesses of the said burrough.” The worthy knight was chosen, with Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., Philip Isaac, and Robert Newton, as churchwarden for the (united) parishes of Catherlogh, Killeslin, Cloydagh, and Slaty, at the vestry held on the 13th April, 1680, to which reference has been made in a former note,—Clogrennan being then, as now, situate in the parish of Cloydagh. The “union” of parishes, however, does not now exist.

¹ Sir John Temple was the author of “The Irish Rebellion, or, an History of the Attempts of the Irish Papists to extirpate the Protestants in the Kingdom of Ireland; together with the barbarous Crueties and bloody Massacres which ensued thereupon,” published in the year 1646, by direction of the parliamentary party to which he was warmly attached. This book contains such gross exaggerations and numerous falsehoods, that, in 1675, he denied the authorship of it, and said that the work had been printed without his knowledge. — Essex’s “Letters,” Dublin Ed., p. 2.

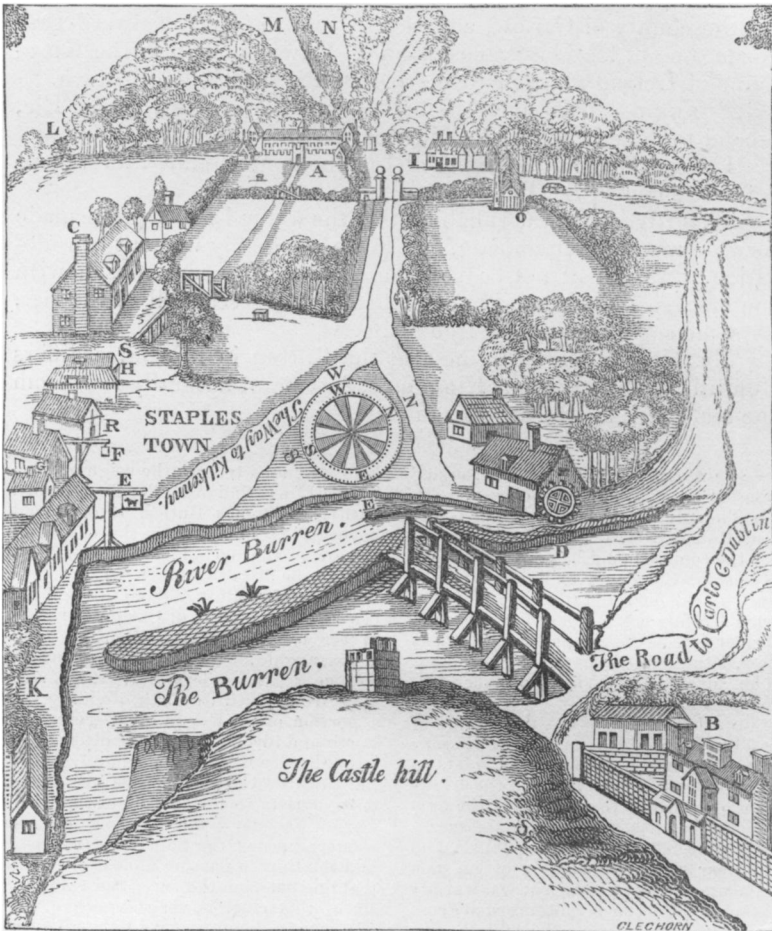
² This gentleman was nominated a free burgess of Carlow in the charter of King Charles II. already mentioned; and he was one of those who were subsequently included, with Francis Bradstown, and several others connected with the district, in the Act of Attainder passed by James the Second’s parliament

before alluded to. In the reign of William III. we find Mr. Tench returned with Sir Thomas Butler, “knight and baronet,” as member for the county of Carlow in the parliament which met at Dublin the 5th of October, 1692.

³ “The river Burren flows through the centre of the county of Carlow. It rises in the townlands of Raheenleigh and Coolasnaghta, in the parish of Fennagh, and near the borders of Wexford, and runs from south to north, dividing for a portion of its length the baronies of Forth and Idrone [East]. It discharges into the river Barrow immediately below the town of Carlow. There are three main outlets to the drainage waters of Carlow county—the Barrow on its western border, the Slaney on the east, and the Burren passing almost in a central line between the two; the rain basin of this river is very extensive, its own course being twenty-two miles in length, and its tributaries long and numerous.”—“Report to the Drainage Commissioners,” by Charles S. Ottley, Esq., A. M., Civil Engineer, 1847.

⁴ Mr. Moor’s observation is not profound. The course of an inland stream may quite unmarvellously point from the sea, if the land levels give it this direction. Mr. Moor seems to have studied exceptions in the same school that taught Fluellen to ruminate upon similitudes.

In this river are found some small stones clearer and harder than Christall.



The Castle Hill,¹ whence this Prospect was taken of Staple's Town.²

- B. Bennekerie, belonging to William Ewers, Esq. A. The Turrets belonging to John Tench, Esq. C. Worthy Mr. James Moor, y^e Minister. D. Rob^t. Lackey, Miller. E. Thomas Harris, at the Crowne, Saddler and Inkeeper. F. Thomas Glaseby, Taylor and Victualler. G. Tho. Gould, Farrier. H. Joseph Davis, Gardiner. R. Hugh Brookshaw, Mason. K. Nicholas Langford, Carpenter. S. [], Shoemaker; all protestants. L. The Mount. M N. Glades in the wood. I. Y^e Stable of y^e Turrets. O. The Barnes.

¹ "The Castle Hill," now called "the Pigeon Hill," was well laid out with walks, and planted, some years ago, by

the late Philip Bagenal, Esq., of Bennekerie.

² Staplestown at the present day is a

On an hill also belonging to Staples Town,¹ are plow'd up severall clearer and harder than Cristall, squared and pointed, one whereof, almost two Inches long, was presented to me by Walter Weldon, Esq^r., found upon those Lands.

"deserted village," compared with the thriving hamlet which Mr. Dineley's singular sketch represents it to have been. "The busy mill," so conspicuously shown in his vignette, is silent—the mill-power having been "done away with" under Mr. Ottley's report to the Drainage Commissioners in 1847, and the last erection of its sort upon this spot dismantled. A maimed and broken arch is all that remains of the "turrets" the once fair mansion of Sir William Temple, and his successor in the estate, "John Tench, Esq., once of Lincolnes Inn, in the county of Middlesex, and one of his Majesties Justices of Peace for the county of Carlow." How vividly a glance from Mr. Dineley's quaint little picture to the present aspect of the place reminds us of Goldsmith's beautiful poem! "Worthy Mr. James Moor, y^e minister," is long since forgotten, and the plough passes over the site of his dwelling-house; nothing remains to tell where once—

"The village preacher's modest mansion rose."

"Thomas Harris, at the Crowne, saddler and innkeeper," is long since mingled with the dust, and his humble hostelry has disappeared for ever:—

"Where once the sign-post caught the passing eye.
Low lies that house where nut-brown draughts
inspired,
Where greybeard mirth and smiling toil
retired,
Where village statesmen talk'd with looks profound,
And news much older than their ale went
round."

In vain we look for "Tho Gould the farrier:—"

"No more the smith his dusky brow shall clear,
Relax his ponderous strength, and lean to hear."

Et sic de ceteris.

And yet the distinctive features and character of the scene are still unchanged. The prospect is one of great natural beauty, pastoral charms, and picturesque variety. "The decent church that tops the neighbouring hill" is now conspicuous in the landscape, though in a different position from its ancient site.

"The Turrets" and their quondam owner are now succeeded by the less lofty mansion of Henry Watters, Esq., J. P., (once, too, of Lincoln's Inn), Staplestown Lodge, a neat and comfortable residence, in the Elizabethan style, and built of the granite of the district. "Mr. Moor y^e minister," is represented by a worthy successor in the person of the Rev. Henry Scott, incumbent of Staplestown; and Bennekerry "belonging to Wm. Ewers, Esq." (brother of the young ladies "who bore the bell away this Anno 1681," as detailed in the Tour, p. 46, *infra*), was until very recently tenanted by Richard Pierce Butler, Esq., now Sir R. P. Butler, Bart.

¹ The ruins of Staplestown House will always command great interest as the remains of the residence of Sir William Temple. It is pleasing to fancy that here this eminent personage first cultivated that taste for horticulture which enters so delightfully into his writings. "Ireland," observed Macaulay, in his critique on the biography of Sir W. Temple, "was probably then a more agreeable residence for the higher classes, as compared with England, than it has ever been before or since." Temple represented the county of Carlow in the first parliament, held after the Restoration. He quitted Ireland for other scenes, in 1663.

It was during the first years of his married life with that most amiable and intelligent woman, Dorothy Osborne, that Temple resided at Staplestown. His latest biographer tells us: "It has been found impossible to ascertain the date of the marriage, which was probably performed by a justice of the peace. It may be presumed to have occurred at the end of the year 1654. They passed the first year at the house of a friend in the country, where his eldest son was born, and then went to reside with his father in Ireland. Sir John Temple now resided partly in Dublin and partly in the county of Carlow, and between these two, Temple and his wife 'passed five years with great satisfaction,' as he always expressed, almost wholly in the conversation of his family and friends, where

Linnen Manufacture is sett on foot in this county of Carlo: for encouragement whereof once a year a Jury is sworne of understanding men in that affaire, to view the clothes, and give in who hath made the best, for which they receive of this county so much, viz., [], the next best hath a lower, and the 3d. a lower rate than that, in which degree stand all that are brought finish'd and whit'd, that none should loose, and this work goes by the name of the County-Cloth; putting y^e young women and maydens of this county to employ all their skill, Industry, and Endeavours to exceed each other in Spinning, Weaving, Whitening, &c., for y^e Triumph of that day which they are not a little proud of.

They who bore the bell away this Anno 1681, were the daughters of Captain Ewers, and sisters to William Ewers, Esq^r., att Benekerry Castle, within two miles of Carlow.¹

BALLYNUNNERY—Is situate upon a rising Hill among good Gardens, Orchard, Meadows, and other profitable Lands. At the foot of this hill, by the side of Gardenage, neer the Castle, runneth a pleasant River abounding with Trouts.²

There are also found quantity of good Pearle, not unlike Scotch Pearle, which y^e Lady of the Castle hath to shew.³

Ballynunnery Castle, part of the Estate of the Earle of Arran, held for lives lately by Oliver Keating, Esq^r., Lieuten^t. to Captain Chambers Brabazon's Troop of Horse. Now in the hands, and held

there was always a perfect agreement, kindness, and confidence, in all which Mr. Temple participated, and became one of the family." When in Carlow, where he appears to have built a house, Temple took part in all country affairs; but neither the conversation of an agreeable family, nor his public duties, prevented him from pursuing the studies of his closet, and he traced to the five years thus passed quietly in Ireland much of what he knew of philosophy. But the domestic joys of Temple and his wife were clouded by the loss of five children successively; and this misfortune perhaps rendered him less unwilling to obey the call which was now made upon him "to leave the cares of his sheep and game," and enter upon political life.—"Memoirs of Sir W. Temple, Bart.," by the Right Hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtney, vol. i., p. 22, (1836).

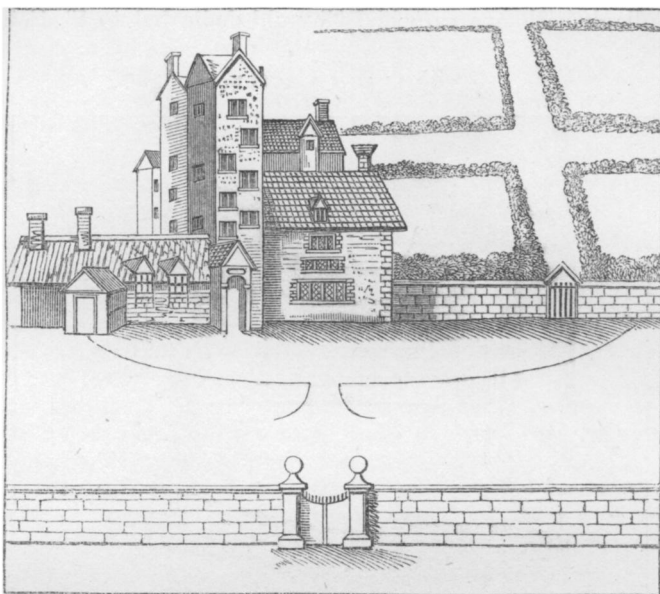
¹ From the encouragement thus given to "linnen" manufacture may probably have arisen the high character and standard which fabrics of this description manufactured at Carlow maintained during the succeeding century. The damask or diaper table-cloths of Carlow

were noted throughout the kingdom as the finest in texture, and most elaborate in design. We have lately seen a specimen which has been carefully preserved by a gentleman of our acquaintance, bearing in the centre a representation of the ancient seal of the borough of Carlow, and the following inscription: "THE GIFT OF JAMES HAMBLETON, ESQ., TO BE RUN FOR AT CARLOW, 1730." This employment, as well as the manufacture of "very good Sheeps Grey Frize," mentioned by our tourist, has completely disappeared as a branch of trade in Carlow.

² Ballynunnery "pool" on the river Burren, "abounding with trouts," is to this day a favourite haunt of the disciples of Isaac Walton. The castle (in ruins), is noted in the Ordnance map, on the townland of Ballynunnery, in the parish of Gilbertstown, and barony of Forth. It is now the estate of Godwin Meade Swift, of Swift's Heath, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq., who has assumed the title of Viscount Carlingford.

³ It would be interesting to ascertain if pearls are now found in the Burren at this spot, or elsewhere.

onely for the life of Mrs. Anne Keating, widow of the sayd Oliver. This is distant from Staplestowne two miles and half; from Cather-



lough, 4 miles, and from Tullagh, two and an half.

A JOURNEY FROM CATHERLAUGH TO WICKLOW.—From Catherlaugh to Tullagh is 5 miles.¹

Tullagh is a fair Town in the County of Catherlaugh, with a Good Castle, part of the Estate of the Earle of Arran. The Tenant to the Castle is William Cruchley, Esq^r., one of his Ma^{ties} Justices of the Peace for this county, who hath lately beautified it, repair'd the Town Bridge,² which is of stone, wth arches, built severall mills here and at Catherlaugh, where he is also Tennant to the R^t. Hon^{ble}. Henry Earle of Thomond, repaired also a fair stone bridge over the River Barrow there, half whereof is in the Queen's County, being a money'd man, and a great undertaker.

This Town is called Tullagh Phelim to distinguish between another Tullagh in the Queen's [*recte* Kilkenny] County.

¹ The distance is about 8 miles.

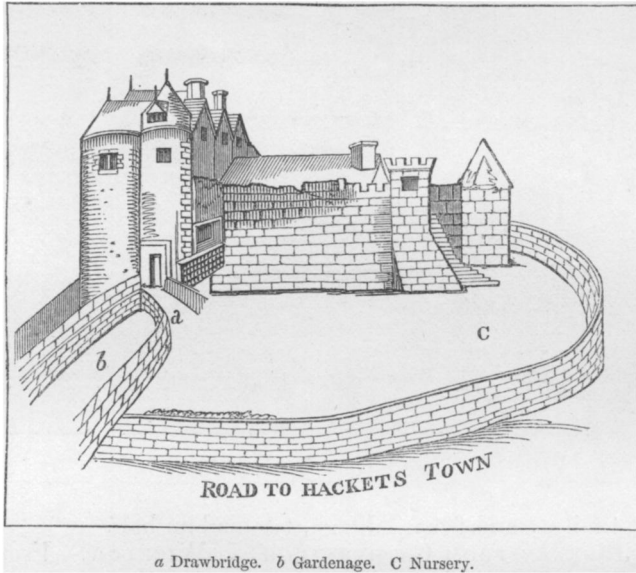
² The bridge of Tullow has been twice rebuilt since Mr. Crutchley's time—firstly, nearly a century ago, with the following inscription:—“*This bridge was built by Mr. Thomas Nowlan, of Rathvaran, farmer, in the year 1747; Sir Richard Butler, Bart., Thomas Bun-*

bury, Robert Eustace, Esq., Messrs. Robert Leckey, and John Brewster, overseers.” The structure thus erected was removed in 1840, and the present bridge constructed on its site by grand jury presentment, from designs of the late Charles G. Forth, Esq., county surveyor, at a cost of £487 10s.

To be considered here by the Traveller, are the Ruines of an Abbey by the river side, heretofore of Augustine Friers, here are the remains of some monuments.¹

Tullagh hath one parochial Church² dedicated to St. Columb,

TULLAGH CASTLE.



which saint is sayd to be buried in Down Patrick, in the North of Ireland, in the County of Down, with two other capital S^{ts}. Saint Bridget and St. Patrick, with this Inscriptiōn,

“Hi tres in Duno tumulo tumulantur in uno,
Brigida Patricius atque Columba pius.”

¹ “The only remains, or rather appendage, of the abbey of St. Austin now observable, is the upper part of a stone-cross of large dimensions. It is broken from its shaft, and lies on the site of the former abbey, near the bridge, and south of the river. A burial-ground is to be found in the same place, but no inscription of the least interest. There is a well here inclosed by mason-work, and a gothic window lately erected, and intended to represent part of the ancient abbey. This latter was in bad taste, and less propriety; for whatever might

be said in palliation of the erection of counterfeit ruins on new sites, nothing can be advanced in apology for the constructing of a spurious, illegitimate piece of imitation, on ground where it looks like profane intrusion, and might possibly mislead or deceive future inquirers. Full sure we are, that, were St. Austin himself in the flesh, he would not sanction such doings.”—Ryan’s “History and Antiquities of the County of Carlow,” (1833), p. 354.

² This church was rebuilt in 1740, and again in 1830.

St. Columb Church is also made use of for a schoole house. In the Church yard is seen the Fantasticall monument on the other side, which I touched off for want of a better remark upon the place.¹

BYRNE'S MONUMENT IN TULLAGH CHURCH YARD.

[The sketch, which is not engraved, represents a plain altar-tomb, with the emblems of the Passion, thus inscribed]:—

"Hic jacet Edmondus Caroli Byrne qui obiit decimo die Aprilis A^o Dom. MDCXXV. et ejus uxor Margareta Masterson² quæ obiit an Dom. +

Terra fui quondam, rursus sum terra, nihil sum

Terra caduca vale, vermes salvete, recumbo.

Mortagh Mury, Mason."

The next thing to be seen by the Traveller is the Castle,³ which I have penn'd on the back side this leafe.

This is thought a good Quarter for Horse.⁴ Here is quarter'd the Troop of the Hon^{ble} Edward Brabazon, Esq.

Here are Good Inns; the Rose and Crown, and Royall Oake, are the chiefeſt.⁵

¹ The monument and inscription alluded to in the text no longer exist, but a memorial of a century later in date is to be found in the following words (copied in Ryan's "History"), "inscribed in raised letters on an old stone in the church-yard of Tullow:—

"HIC JACET WALTERUS MOTTLY ET UXOR EJUS JOANNA WYSE. TERRA FUI QUONDAM: RURSUS SUM TERRA: NIHIL SUM TERRA.—VALE. 1626."

² Masterson is the surname of a Cheshire family, one of whom, Sir Thomas Masterson, was constable of Ferns Castle, where he commanded an English garrison during the reign of Elizabeth. His descendants, by alliance with natives, became Roman Catholic, a change of religion which was frequent with the Elizabethan settlers.

³ "There are no remains of the castle [of Tullow] extant. It stood, we believe, near the site of the present church."—Ryan's "History of Carlow." The graphic sketch preserved by Dineley is the more interesting on this account, being the only record now remaining of this ancient castle.

⁴ "A barrack formerly stood on the ground now occupied by the courthouse. It was erected, we understand, in the reign of Queen Anne," (?) "the materials of the building being composed of the walls of the old abbey, which

were pulled down for the purpose."—Ryan's "History of Carlow."

⁵ The principal merit of Mr. Dineley's MS. consists, of course, in the very curious and valuable vignettes with which he so interestingly illustrated his memoranda. These latter are somewhat meagre. It is not to be expected that he would have noticed two or three places in the shire of Carlow, which, on account of their high historic associations, demand some allusions from us in our capacity of topographers. The first is "Balligawran," (now Garryhill), so named in Addit. MS. 4791, Brit. Mus., as the scene of the encampment, in 1394, of Richard II., at the head of the stately army with which he in that year invaded this country. We are inquisitive as to the present denomination of this place, because it must have been either here, or in the vicinity, at the entrance then cut into the Kavanagh's woods, that the king knighted young Henry of Monmouth, on the occasion of his *débüt* in war. The encampment is named "Ballygory" in a contemporary archive, which sets forth how, on the 16th day of February, 1395, Art Mac Morrough, who was styled King of Leinster, here made his formal submission before the Earl Marshal of England.

Then there is "Calleston," now Kellystown, where the petty skirmish was

From Tullagh Phelim to Hackets-Town is five miles, in which, two miles off from Tullagh, you are to pass a River called Dender, but most commonly Derrin, upon which is a mill and Bridge of Timber.

Hackets-Town¹ hath nothing of note neither within nor neere it. The Inne at the George, kept by William Carroll, is tolerable.

From hence to Ballenderry town, belonging to Henry Temple, Esq., are ten tedious miles over stupendious mountaines, called the mountaines of Wicklow, mostly the Estate of the Lord Strafford.

Having passed over mountaines seven miles of your way towards Ballenderry, you leave on the left hand a fortification built by the Lord Falkland,² and called Macredden,³ as a security of that part of the Countrey against the Wood Kernes⁴ and Rebels.

Within a little more than a mile towards Ballenderry, you cross a River descending from Glandmelurr, neer which, somewhat above half a mile out of the way, is a Spring Well, or Spaw water, called Drunkitt.

This Spaw is much frequented by people of quality and others during the season. It spouts out of a rock, which it staines of an Orrenge tawney colour, and the Poole that receives it is rarely without a blew scum.

Besides y^e St. Patrick's Wells, which are very plentiful in this countrey, and others that the superstitious Irish cry up, here are severall famous Spaw Waters, Wells, and Springs that are medicinall in Ireland, miraculous and Wonder-working, in the Provinces of Munster and Ulster, particularly two very remarkable ones which Mr. Thomas May takes notice of in his History of the Reign of King Henry the Second, and which he relates from Gricaldus [*sic*] Cambrensis in these words:—

“A Well there is in Munster to be seen,
Within whose waters, whoso'ere hath been
Once drench't, His Hair streight takes an hoary die.

Another Fountaine of quite contrary
Effect to that in Ulster springs; for there
Those that have washed once, how old so 'ere
Shall never after have an hoary hair.”

fought in which Lord Lieutenant Mortimer, Earl of March, and heir presumptive to the crown, was slain in the disguise of a kern, by O'Nolan, the chieftain of the district.

Again, there is “Herpelenin,” as Froissart names the residence of Bryan Costoret (which probably was in this county), whither this Gaelic horseman carried his prisoner, Henry Cristell, the English squire, who gave the French chronicler his curious and apparently faithful account of the contemporary wars in our country.

¹ Named from the family, settled here in Strongbow's time, called Hackett.

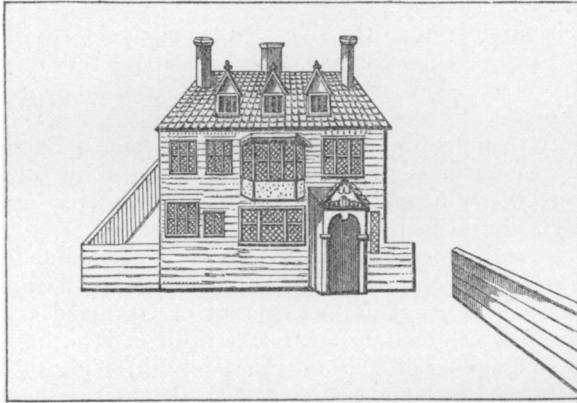
² Lord Deputy of Ireland, and father of the celebrated Falkland.

³ Macredden, alias Moycredin, and now Carysfort, an extinct borough in the parish of Rathdrum, barony of Ballinacor, and county of Wicklow, which gives the title of earl and baron to the family of Proby.

⁴ “Wood-kernes,” the translation of *Coille-ceitherne*, or caterans of the woods. Shillelagh Forest was a favourite haunt of these houseless marauders.

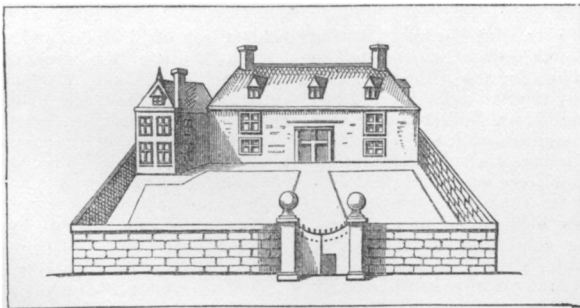
They report also of a Lake in the Archbishprick of and neer the Town of Armagh, into w^{ch} if a peece of Timber or Pole be putt sticking, That that part of it which remaineth in the mud is turn'd into Iron, and that which lyeth in the Water is turned to a sort of Hone for razors, or a Whetstone.

From Ballenderry to Rathdrum, and a market Town, is a mile; from thence to Wicklow is six miles more.¹



WICKLOW² is a seaport, with a King's Castle, with a Constable therein, whose greatest profit, besides the honour of his charge, is that he hath his residence there Rent free.

BALLENDERRY.



The scituation of the Castle is of very difficult access, very high upon a promontory of a Rock, encompassed with the sea at spring tides. The present Constable is John Hammond, Esq.

¹ The drawing which follows it is impossible to identify, no name having been affixed by Mr. Dineley. It may be

a front view of the two storey building in the next cut.

² i. e. Vik-ing-lough, or the lake of vik-

Its harbour is safe;¹ hither come ships and vessels of 45 and 50 tuns. The Manufacture of the Town is nothing but ale.

Not onely from Wicklow, but from Ballenderry itself, an house belonging to Mr. Henry Temple,² in the loft thereof, in a clear day, are said to be discernible the Mountaines of Caernarvon, in Wales, and above all, the Hill of Prince Griffith.

WEXFORD, or Weishford,³ was the first Town in this Kingdome which receiv'd a Colony of English. Its trade is much with the city of Bristol.

Its scituation is upon the river Slane, navigable by flatt boats to Innish Corfey [Enniscorthy], 2 leagues above this Town, where are Iron Works, which are supplied with Iron stone, y^e mineral from y^e Forrest of Dean,⁴ and some Coale. This river distributes y^e Iron in y^e countrey when made. On this side a Barr of Sand, to y^e main seaward, is a large Poole capable of Ships of Burthen, wherein are yeerly taken good draughts of large Herrings, which, transported, are no small advantage to this place.

Ross.—An Episcopal see⁵ and Town of Traffick, founded by Isabel, daughter of Richardus de Clare, Earle of Pembroke and Strigil, Earle Marshall of England, Vicegerent of Normandy, Prince of this whole Province of Leinster, in the right of Eva, his wife, sole daughter and heiress of Dermot Mac Morogh, King of Leinster, which s^d Richard de Clare was sirnamed Strongbow, first invader with success of this Kingdom of Ireland for Henry y^e second, whose monument and Inscriptiō I have design'd and wrote in Christ Church, Dublin.

Its scituation is upon the river [Barrow], navigable for ships of burthen, and where can ride those of four hundred tuns and upwards before the very Key.

ings, men of viks, wicks, or inlets. "The Book of Howth" allocates *Dubh-gall* in Wicklow. The adoption of the Scandinavian name by the Strongbonians, in lieu of the Gaelic name, Kilmantan, in this and other instances, such as Waterford, Wexford, Carlingford, &c., indicates that these seaports were enjoyed by the Gothic race at the time of the conquest.

¹ Wicklow harbour is now the reverse, being considered unsafe except for very small vessels.

² Probably the younger brother of Sir William Temple, who, in 1668, brought over from the Hague the treaty known as the Triple Alliance, of which his distinguished brother was the negotiator, and who died between the years 1695 and 1698, as appears from the will and codicil of Sir William Temple, of record in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Another Henry Temple, the

eldest son of Sir John, and the nephew of Sir William, was created, in 1722, Baron Temple and Viscount Palmerston, and was the direct lineal ancestor of the present Premier.

³ The etymon of the name is to be sought for in some Scandinavian word, as a prejunct to "fiord."

⁴ These iron-works caused the destruction of the ancient forest called Coilloughram, and also of other woods in the vicinity.

⁵ Mr. Dineley confounds New Ross with the Episcopal See of Ross, now united to Cork and Cloyne. A writ by King John, when Lord of Ireland, is tested "apud villam novi pontis Willelmi Marescalli," showing that William Earl Mareschall built the bridge which gave name to the town. For a notice of some remains of the timber of this bridge, see Vol. ii., new series, p. 204.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THOMAS DINELEY,
ESQUIRE, GIVING SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS VISIT TO
IRELAND IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

COMMUNICATED BY EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY, ESQ., M. A., M. P. ;
WITH NOTES BY THE REV. JAMES GRAVES, A. B., M. R. I. A.

[Continued from p. 52.]

KILKENNY is the most pleasant and delightful Town of y^e Kingdom of Ireland,¹ belonging to the most noble prince, James Duke Marquis and Earle of Ormond, Earle of Ossory & Brecknock, &c. Chancellor of the Universities of Oxford & Dublin, Lord Lieut. Generall and Generall Governor under his most sacred Ma^{tie} of the Kingdom of IRELAND, whose other titles see pag. [. . .].

The Device of his family is *COMME IE TROUVE*.

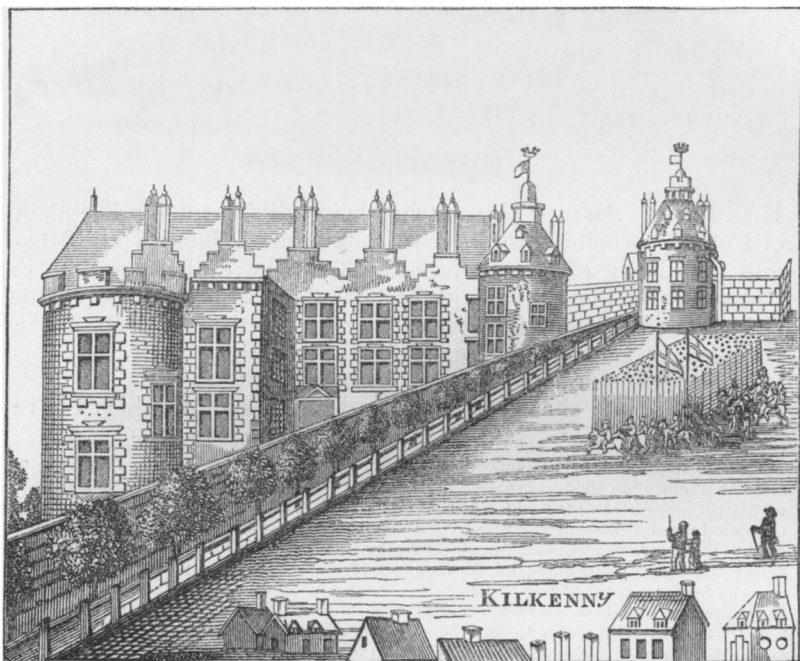
His Paternall chiefe seat is y^e Castle of Kilkenny,² which I have

¹ M. De la Boullaye le Gouz, who visited Kilkenny in 1644, says:—"This city is the size of Orleans," which at that time contained 31,000 inhabitants! No doubt, however, the population of Kilkenny was largely increased by the fact of its being the capital of the Confederate Catholics at the time. After its capture by Cromwell it seems to have been nearly depopulated. Tighe, in his "Statistical Survey of Kilkenny," states that the town had but 507 houses standing in 1699. The situation of Kilkenny commended itself to almost every traveller by whom it has been visited. A tour through Ireland by two English gentlemen, printed in 1746, describes Kilkenny as "delightfully seated on the River Nore" (p. 173). Another tourist, writing from Kilkenny in 1775, alludes to it as "sweetly situated on the River Newre." Speaking of the situation of the Castle of Kilkenny he observes that it does not lose by comparison with that of Windsor:—"It stands upon a precipice, overhanging the bend of a deep and rapid river, with two stately bridges full in view: . . . the sides of the river are well planted, and the subjacent town looks as if it had been built merely to be looked at; for everything in it worth seeing bears upon the castle, whilst everything dissightly is, some how or other, screened from view. The horizon is closed, in one limb, by

mountains, placed at a due distance, to give variety without horror; and if anything is wanting to render the prospect enchanting, it is that the middle distances are destitute of that richness of cultivation, and that embellishment of country seats, which is the capital beauty of Windsor. But Kilkenny is far more picturesque."—*Philosophical Survey*, p. 103.

² The graphic sketch given by Dineley, and now engraved in facsimile, shows this ancient fortress as remodelled by the first Duke of Ormonde, who fashioned it into a chateau, in the French taste prevalent after the Restoration. At this period the large windows shown in the cut, the high pitched roofs and tall chimneys, were inserted into, and placed upon the old work. The ducal crowns upon the towers, one of which was extant in the writer's memory, were also of this date. But the present large gate of entrance in the classic style, opening on the "Parade," had not then been erected. The view shows the original curtain wall which stretched between the south-west and north-west towers. That this wall is correctly given without a gate of entrance is proved by the discovery, in the course of the spring and summer of 1861, of the foundations of the original Norman portal, with its two protecting towers, or bastions, together with that of the curtain wall connecting

design'd on the other side, famous for spacious Roomes, Galleries, Halls, adorn'd with paintings of great Masters, Bowling green,



Gardens, Walks, Orchards,¹ & a delightfull Waterhouse adjoining to the B. green, which with an Engine of curious artifice

the gateway with the south-western tower. This gateway faced the south, and seems to have been of great strength. On the whole, to those who recollect the Castle of Kilkenny as it stood before the remodelling, which commenced about the year 1826, Dineley's sketch (making allowance for false perspective) must appear very correct. The view seems to have been taken from the top of some of the houses in High-street. It is interesting to remark that Castle-street was in Dineley's time used for the *parade* of troops, a custom which prevailed to the commencement of the present century, and which finally caused the name of "The Parade" to supersede the original denomination.

¹ John Dunton's account of the Castle of Kilkenny is contained in a book of such

rare occurrence that I am tempted to give it a place here. This eccentric London bookseller, and voluminous writer, visited Ireland after the Revolution, and whilst the second Duke of Ormonde was in the full blaze of his splendour. After detailing his introduction to Dr. Wood (a Kilkenny physician of some note, who corresponded with the celebrated Ray, as appears by the publications of the Ray Society), Dunton proceeds:—

"I came to Kilkenny on Friday night, in Sept. 1698, and the next morning the doctor carried me to view the Castle, the noble seat of the Duke of Ormond. Indeed the alcove chamber, and Dutchess's closet, &c., well deserve a large description, but, leaving these noble apartments, I must say, that adjoining is a great window that gave us a view of the

by the help of one horse furnisheth all the offices of the Castle with that necessary Element. This Waterhouse hath a pleasant summer banquetting room, floor'd and lin'd with white and black marble, which abounds here, with a painted skye roof wth Angells,

private garden of pleasure, I think finer than the Privy Garden at Whitehall, or any walk I had ever seen; being very much pleased with this pleasant prospect, the Doctor led me up one pair of stairs, where, on the left hand, was the room where the Duke of Ormond dines, it was high-roofed, extremely large, and hung all round with gilded leather: the table cloth was laid as we entered, and I think the curious foldings of the damask napkins, and pretty nick-nacks that adorned the table, were worth a particular attention. The plate for the dinner was not less remarkable; there were three silver tankards, embellished with curious figures, and so very large that, I believe, would his Grace have given me one of them, I could scarce have carried it to my lodging; there were two silver salvers as large and noble, and a voider* made of silver, big enough to contain all, as I perceive it did. Leaving this noble dining-room, we ascended two pair of stairs,

which brought us into a gallery, which for length, variety of gilded chairs, and the curious pictures that adorn it, has no equal in the three kingdoms, or, perhaps, not in Europe—so that this Castle may properly be called the Elysium of Ireland. The first thing I saw remarkable in it, and indeed the top glory of all the rest, was the picture of the Dutchess of Ormond; the face was finished, but the other parts wanted more of the painters art—though very beautiful it was much outdone by the original. There is also a design of drawing the Duke's picture, and when both are finished, Dr. Wood told me they are intended to adorn the Tholsel, (a sort of Exchange) to which will be added the pictures of all those that have been Mayors of Kilkenny. The next picture I saw remarkable was Lord Stafford [*sic*], frowning (like a mere hero) on the messenger that brought him ill news from Parliament; by him hung the Duchess of Modena's picture, late Queen of England; and next to her stands the late King James, drawn like a man affrighted—so that I told the

Doctor I judged the painter designed to draw him just as he looked when he fled from the Boyne; near King James's picture, hangs the picture of an old Usurer, telling money, and a Jew by him, considering the moral of it, pretty enough; here is also the picture of that chaste Prince, Charles I., who, if you will take his word on the scaffold, ne'er strayed from his Queen, in thought word or deed—and next to him, if I

don't mistake, hangs H.* that amorous Queen; here is also the picture of Charles II., that Royal Libertine; but the Queen Dowager I did not see. There were several other pictures which I omit; however I can't forbear saying, that at the west end of the gallery stood the several ages, perhaps the finest drawing that the world has seen. On the left side of the room hangs the picture of Vandyke, as drawn by himself—and a curious thing it is, and a little below him is a Scotch Lord, drawn in the garb in which he hunts, or goes to visit the clans. On the south side hang two Royal Buds, Charles II. drawn when he was four years old, 'Ah Charles! what innocence didst thou outlive,' and James II. in hanging sleeves, and it had been well for England, and himself, if he had put off with his little coat his body also, and so exchanged one heaven for another. In this gallery, and in the house of Dunmore, hang all the progenitors of the Duke of Ormond, which I may describe in some future publication.

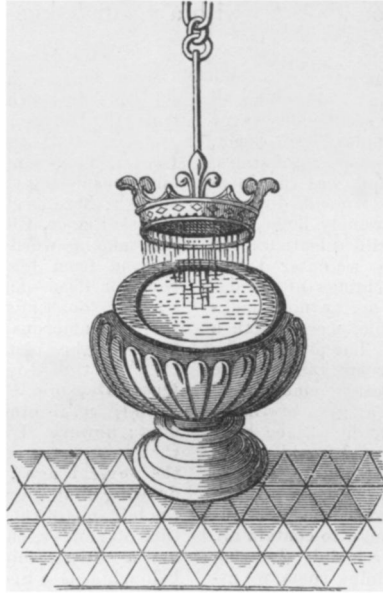
"I next went to see the Bowling green adjoining this princely seat—it is an exact square, and fine enough for a Duke to bowl on; nay, Church and State were here at Play—for, when the Doctor and I came to the green, the Duke was then flinging the first bowl, next bowled the Bishop of —; Col: R—; with about four inferior clergy. At paying our respects to the Duke, he gave us the honour of his hat in a very obliging manner; and here I would attempt his Grace's character, had not the ingenious Cibber

*A basket in which broken meat is carried from table.

*Queen Henrietta Maria, I suppose.

*I believe the Bishop of Ossory, (Dr. John Harstong), who had been the Duke's Chaplain.

in this is seen a fountaine of black marble in the shape of a large cup, with a ject d'eau or throw of water in the middle ariseing



mounts into the hollow of a Ducall Crown, which but hangs over it, and descends again at severall dropping places round. this I have touch'd off on the other side the following leaf.¹

done it before me, in his poem, published at the Duke's landing in Ireland; but I may venture to add to what he has said in the Duke's praise, 'That the most he has said of him is the least of what he merits, for the Duke is a man of a truly brave and noble spirit, and lives in the world like one that is much above it.'

"After making our devoirs to the Duke, the Doctor and I left the Bowling-green, and went to see the garden adjoining the castle, which, though gone to decay, is now repairing by a young gardiner from England, and will, in a few years, be as pleasant as the Spring Gardens, near Foxhall."*

* Vauxhall. Copied from some loose pages preserved at Kilkenny Castle, pp. 51-54. I believe this fragment to be portion of an edition of "Some Account of my Conversation in Ireland," printed by Dunton; but it differs in many points from the parallel passage in the imprint of

that book at London, 1699. Dunton's promised "Summer Ramble," in which he purposed to give a further account of Kilkenny, was never printed. The Rawlinson MS. 71, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, comprises Vol. I. of the "Summer Ramble" prepared for press, but though it contains his American experiences, and a considerable part of his Irish Tour, and the commencement of his Journey to Kilkenny, yet that town is not reached. It would be interesting to ascertain if a perfect copy is any where known to exist.

¹ There were also fountains placed at this time in the back lawn of the Castle; a portion of the basin, and some of the sculptured human figures which emitted the water, are still extant in the Castle garden. The terraces in the back lawn were erected at the same period on the site of the Castle ditch. They retain some of their original Caen stone facings.

The Buildings here are fair and people fashionable.¹

Its scituation is in the best Air of Ireland, upon the river Nore of admirable cleer water upon a Gravel: wherefore it is s^d of Kilkenny thus concerning the four Elements there, that it hath—

Water without mud, Air without Fog,
Fire without smoak, & Land without bog.

Their fewell being a sort of Coal burning bright without smoke or ill scent not unlike Scotch Coale excellent chamber firing, leaving ashes very white. The Territory about it is admirable.

This Town was anciently the chief see of the Bishop of Ossory.

Its Name Kilkenny hath its original in the opinion of some from *Kil*, which signifieth the *burying place* vulgarly, and *Kenny*: some will have it so called quasi *Cella Cannici* the Cell or Monastery of Cannicus,² a man of remarkeable piety in those parts.

In the Ruines of severall Churches in and neer this town are severall Inscriptiōns on monuments of which hereafter.³

In y^e Hospitall of S^t Thomas of Acres or Acon in the holy land, since call'd Mercers Chappel in Cheapside London purchas'd at the dissoluōn by S^r Richard Gresham, before y^e great fire, were seen

¹ The Dukes of Ormonde, having been almost perpetual Lord Lieutenants of Ireland, and keeping up viceregal state at Kilkenny Castle, gave the tone to the society of the city. This peculiarity continued to a much later period. A tourist, writing in 1775, says—"Kilkenny values itself upon its superior gentility and urbanity. It is much frequented by the neighbouring gentry as a county residence, has a stand of nine sedan chairs, and is not without the appearance of an agreeable place. . . . At present the inheritor of the castle and some of the appendant manors, a Roman Catholic gentleman, affects the state of his ancestors; his wife receives company as, I am told, the old Ormonde ladies used to do; she never returns visits, and people seem disposed to yield her this pre-eminence. The cook belonging to the inn, the Sheaf of Wheat, wears ruffles; and though an old man is full of vivacity and politeness." "Philosophical Survey," pp. 109, 110. The following passage from a tour made in 1776 also bears on the same subject:—"Walking one Day by the side of the River, near some Corn-Mills, I was met by a Flour-car: the Driver, who was seated on the Thill, was a mean looking,

ragged Youth. Just as I had passed him, he accidentally dropped his Rod out of his Hand; when another Youth, of nearly the same Complexion with himself, coming along the Road, readily stepped aside, took up the Rod, and, very politely, presented it to its Owner. This occasioned many Compliments. Monsieur himself could not have made a better Leg than the Presenter. Each waved his Hat—bowed—recovered—turned—then parted and covered.—Instances of this Sort may be observed hourly in the Streets of Kilkenny; which show that they are before-hand with their neighbours, the English, in the fine Art of Politeness."—"Trip to Kilkenny," pp. 178, 179.

² This derivation is correct in the main, the Irish being *Ceall Cammíḡ*, the Church of Kenny.

³ It is much to be regretted that Dineley did not carry out this expressed intention. Many inscriptions, especially those in the monasteries of Kilkenny, have been lost since his day. I am informed by Mr. Shirley that, unfortunately, there is not any trace of the existence of copies of these inscriptions in any of Dineley's manuscript collections which have come down to us.

these monuments of this great family of Ormond, named Butler, with these Inscriptōns:—

Here lieth entombed James Butler Erle of Ormonde and Dame Joane his wyfe. he dyed Anno Dñi M.CCCC. XX viij. and she M.CCCC. XXX.¹

Another monument of this family carrieth this Inscriptōn following:—

Hic iacet Thomas filius Jacobi Comitis Ormundie ac fratris Jacobi comitis Milis et Ormundie qui quidem Thomas obiit secundo die [augusti] MD. x et Anno rñi r's Hen. viij. [recte viij.] xxvii cuius aie p'picietur Deus. Amen.²

An epitaph on the most loyal James Marques of Montrose, &c.

Renown'd Montrose thou Scotlands cheefest glory,
Whose famous acts might make an ample story,
What! must thy head so soon succumb to fate,
That was the only prop of Church & State?
Must thy divided members tell the tymes
In sev'rall cities thy most horrid crimes?
They'll tell the world this was the only thing
That sever'd them—Fear God Honour the King.
Thy noble courage at thy death did raise
More tropheys then thy Lawrelles or thy bayes
To thy renown'd great name in loyall breasts,
Where honour to thy sacred ashes rests.

Thy death's recorded in great Brittain's story,
Scotlands cheef shame, yet Scotland's cheefest glory.

Written by a lover of Loyalty JOHN PATERSON.

But to returne to the descendts & anc^{rs} of Strongbowes family:
Wever the learn'd and laborious antiquary John Wever Esq^r takes
p 442 & notice of some in the Temple Church LONDON, where are
443. ancient monuments of famous men (where he sayth out of
what respecthe knows not, but K. HENRY III. & so many of the
nobility both before and since desired much to be buried in that
church) shap'd in marble, arm'd, their leggs across, whose names
are not to be gather'd by any inscriptōns, for that time hath worne
Cambd. them out. upon the upper part of one of their portraic-
in Midd. tures, Cambden (according to Wever) sayth that he hath
Lond. read Comes Penbrochie & upon the side this verse

¹ There is an error in the date of this Earl's death as given above. Carte fixes his demise in 1452, at Ardee in Louth, and the place of his burial at St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. His wife Joan, daughter to the Earl of Kildare, had died during the absence of her husband in France, A. D. 1430, and was buried at St. Tho-

mas D'Acres.—Carte's "History of Ormonde," vol. i., Introduction, p. xxxix.

² This was Thomas, eighth Earl of Ormonde, who, according to Carte ("History of Ormonde," vol. i., Introduction, p. xliii.) died on the 3rd of Aug. 1515, and was buried in the Church of St. Thomas D'Acres.

Miles eram Martis Mars multos vicerat armis.

Under which monument lieth William Marshall Earle of Pembroke The Epitaph currant of whom is this

Sum quem Saturnum sibi sensit HIBERNIA, Solem
 ANGLIA, Mercurium NORMANNIA, GALLIA Martem.
 IRELANDS Saturne, ENGLANDS Sunne am I,
 The Mars of FRANCE and NORMANS Mercury.

This William according to Weever had 5 sons, William, Richard, Gilbert, Walter & Anselme all Earles of Pembroke and Marshalls of England

In this Temple Church, by his father, and under the like monument, is sayd to be interr'd William the Eldest son, according to the book of Waverly, wherein this Epitaph is made to his memory.

Militis Istius mortem dolet ANGLIA, ridet
 WALLIA, viventis bella minasque timens.
 England laments the death of this brave Knight,
 Wales laughs, he living did her so affright.

Though Irish Writers will have this last also to be buried with the afore-named Richard in the friers predicants Quire of this Town of KILKENNY.

Under another monument in the TEMPLE CHURCH London lieth the body of Gilbert Marshall Earle of Pembroke & Marshall of England Lord of Longuevill in Normandy &c. This potent Peer being kill'd in a Turnament, his bowels were interr'd in the Abbey Church of the Town of HERTFORD.

This Town of Kilkenny hath bin y^e seat of Parliaments one whereof was very famous.

[*Here follow in the MS. extracts from Fabian's and Baker's Chronicles.*]

Between Kilkenny and Clonmell, a dayes journey off, is Kilkonan¹ which was the Lord Dunboyne in Q. Eliz. dayes: and in the way to Cork afterwards is Glanogher belonging to the Lord Roche.

¹ Probably a mistake for Kiltinan, a fine castle, formerly the property of the Lords Dunboyne, still habitable, and now the residence of Robert Cooke, Esq.

Kiltinan lies between Fethard and Clonmell. There is a Kilconan in the north of Tipperary, but too much out of Dineley's way.

(*To be continued.*)